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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

World Summaries
CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

OCTOBER 29, 1959

CONTENTS Page

PRODUCTION

World Output of Dairy Products, Second Quarter 1959. . . 2
1959 World Milk Production Down About 1 Percent. 4
World Cotton Crop at Record High; Foreign Production Declines. 4
World Sugar Beet Production Down 9
Larger World Cocoa Crop Expected for 1959-60 11
World Cottonseed Output at Record Level in 1959. 14
World Raisin Pack Largest in 16 Years 14
World Currant Pack Again Above Average 18
Increase in World Hog Slaughter Continues 19
World Barley and Oats Production Smaller 23
World Soybean Production Second Highest of Record. . . . 29

TRADE

World Wheat Trade in 1958-59 Up From Previous Year (TABLES). 31-33

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service
Washington 25, D.C.

WORLD OUTPUT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, SECOND QUARTER, 1959

Overall world production (milk equivalent - fat basis) of dairy products in the second quarter of 1959 declined slightly from the corresponding period a year earlier. Canned milk and dried milk production were higher, but butter output was lower in the major dairy countries in the second quarter of 1959 compared with the same quarter of 1958. Cheese production was practically unchanged.

In Western Europe, where the production of dairy products reflected the initial effects of drought, output increased in some countries, but decreased in others. Climatic conditions were good for milk production in most dairy areas of both Australia and New Zealand. Canada's production remained at the 1958 level. In the United States, it declined slightly.

Factory butter production in the second quarter of 1959 was down 5 percent from the corresponding quarter of 1958. Among Western European countries reporting increased production were Denmark, West Germany, Norway, Finland, and Switzerland. Smaller quantities of butter than a year ago were manufactured in the Netherlands, France, Sweden, Ireland, and the United Kingdom. Output was higher in Australia, but lower in New Zealand. Production declined in both Canada and the United States in this period.

Cheese production in factories was at approximately the 1958 level. Output was up in all reporting countries of Western Europe except France, where it dropped sharply, and in the United Kingdom, where it showed no change from 1958. In Canada, production rose substantially. In the United States and in New Zealand, it was under that of a year ago.

Canned milk (condensed and evaporated) output was up 7 percent in the April-June quarter, 1959, over the corresponding quarter of 1958. Production was higher in all reporting countries except Australia, Canada, and the United States.

Total dried milk production was 4 percent above the corresponding period in 1958. Output was up in West Germany, France, Australia, and Canada, but lower in Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Production of nonfat dry milk, which is manufactured in far greater quantity than dry whole milk, declined slightly in this period. On the other hand, several countries reported very substantial increases in the manufacture of dry whole milk.

Prospects for milk and dairy products production in the last half of 1959 appear less favorable than a year ago, especially in several countries of Western Europe, mainly as a result of drought. Inadequate supplies of domestically-produced roughage in Denmark may reduce cow numbers. In France and Sweden, milk production in the third quarter has been lower, and France has been dependent on heavy imports of butter and other dairy products. Farmers in Ireland and the Netherlands are faced with a difficult feed problem.

FACTORY DAIRY PRODUCTS: Output in principal producing and exporting countries, April - June, 1959 (preliminary) with comparisons

Country	Butter				Cheese			
	1958	1959		Apr.-June, 1959 compared with Apr.-June, 1958	1958	1959		Apr.-June, 1959 compared with Apr.-June, 1958
	Apr.-June	Jan.-March	Apr.-June		Apr.-June	Jan.-March	Apr.-June	
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	Percent	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	Percent
Canada	108,873	38,317	106,991	98	1/ 30,142	1/ 7,892	1/ 31,718	105
United States	427,185	345,885	405,040	95	438,125	313,785	431,635	98
Denmark	103,396	79,366	114,860	111	75,177	54,454	83,334	111
Finland	47,379	38,477	2/ 54,945	116	--	--	--	--
France 2/	176,370	110,230	129,130	73	224,870	182,955	204,965	91
Germany, West	230,669	196,223	2/ 242,000	105	--	--	--	--
Ireland	39,054	4,771	31,293	80	--	--	--	--
Netherlands	74,213	25,849	57,015	77	126,932	72,574	137,153	108
Norway	12,148	6,042	2/ 13,320	110	27,190	18,327	2/ 30,005	110
Sweden	58,631	33,618	54,859	94	37,110	22,433	38,782	104
Switzerland	20,893	15,591	23,013	110	37,655	23,124	41,120	109
United Kingdom	31,360	3,360	2/ 19,925	64	3/ 79,296	3/ 33,376	2/3/ 79,620	100
Argentina	26,166	44,932	--	--	61,973	77,772	--	--
Union of South Africa	16,297	27,123	--	--	4,677	8,347	--	--
Australia	56,517	123,549	63,058	112	10,551	23,540	13,778	131
New Zealand	48,349	147,421	46,793	97	21,506	58,762	19,213	89

Country	Canned milk				Dried milk 4/			
	1958	1959		Apr.-June, 1959 compared with Apr.-June, 1958	1958	1959		Apr.-June, 1959 compared with Apr.-June, 1958
	Apr.-June	Jan.-March	Apr.-June		Apr.-June	Jan.-March	Apr.-June	
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	Percent	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	Percent
Canada	5/ 124,100	5/ 55,621	5/ 115,003	93	6/ 65,577	6/ 26,066	6/ 66,420	101
United States	7/ 777,050	7/ 480,340	7/ 764,550	98	6/ 614,300	6/ 447,010	6/ 608,790	99
France 2/	40,125	41,345	82,770	206	25,795	17,380	39,700	154
Germany, West	210,194	150,726	2/ 235,650	112	40,050	34,438	67,595	169
Netherlands	167,841	152,759	217,016	129	88,094	31,764	88,420	100
Sweden	--	--	--	--	15,056	6,167	14,683	98
United Kingdom	149,856	81,760	2/ 168,215	112	56,896	18,144	2/ 48,120	85
Argentina	5,006	8,593	--	--	4,178	8,746	--	--
Australia	8/ 22,445	8/ 37,411	8/ 19,613	87	10,483	32,941	15,609	149

1/ Cheddar cheese only. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Total cheese production. 4/ Dried whole milk and nonfat solids production. 5/ Both bulk and case goods. 6/ Includes dried milk for animal feeding. 7/ Evaporated whole and condensed whole case goods only. 8/ Includes mixtures of full cream and skim milk, mixtures of full cream, skim and butter milk, and "coffee and milk."

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

1959 WORLD MILK PRODUCTION DOWN ABOUT 1 PERCENT

World milk production in 1959 is expected to be about 1 percent below that of 1958, based on reports from 22 principal dairy countries which produce about 60 percent of the world's supply. Output in these countries in 1959 is expected to total 385 billion pounds, compared with 389 billion pounds in 1958.

Production in Western Europe is estimated at 2 percent under 1958. Drought was the primary factor responsible for the decline in output in several countries, particularly France, Sweden, Ireland, and the United Kingdom. Austria, Denmark, West Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, and Switzerland are expected to show moderately increased production.

In the United States, milk production will be down slightly from a year ago. Output in Mexico is expected to reach a record high level in 1959. Production in Canada and Cuba probably will show little change from the earlier year.

Conditions seem favorable for dairying in Argentina, where milk production is expected to increase about 3 percent. In Australia, an increase in cow numbers and favorable feed conditions in the first half of the year are expected to more than offset the effect of recent drying pastures and will mean total 1959 milk output above 1958. Milk production in New Zealand will be about the same as last year.

Compared with the average for 1951-55, world milk production in 1959 will be up about 8 percent. In Western Europe, output is approximately 9 percent higher, with Sweden the only reporting country producing less milk in 1959 than the average in the 1951-55 period. Output in other major dairy areas is expected to run higher than the average.

(Table on opposite page)

WORLD COTTON CROP AT RECORD HIGH; FOREIGN PRODUCTION DECLINES

World cotton production in 1959-60, estimated at 46.6 million bales, will set a new record for the second successive year. This exceeds last year's record crop by 2.4 million bales, and the 1950-54 average by 8.2 million.

The main increases in production over last season are expected in the United States, Brazil, the U.S.S.R., Argentina, Pakistan, Spain, Egypt, and Sudan. The increase is attributed mainly to larger acreage and improvement over last year's poor weather conditions in some foreign countries.

(Continued on Page 6)

Cow's milk: Estimate of 1959 production in important producing countries, with comparisons

Country	Average 1951-55	Annual 1957	Annual 1958	Annual 1959 1/	1959 Compared with 1958
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent
Canada	16,026	17,306	18,057	18,005	100
Mexico	3,806	4,819	5,005	5,539	111
United States	118,959	125,939	125,236	124,600	99
Cuba	1,422	1,720	1,631	1,635	100
Austria	5,336	6,022	6,063	6,205	102
Belgium	7,745	8,202	8,363	8,195	98
Denmark	11,521	11,781	11,292	11,800	104
Finland	6,147	6,942	7,012	7,025	100
France	38,045	46,762	46,535	42,040	90
Germany, West	36,023	38,058	39,392	40,000	102
Greece	494	688	718	730	102
Ireland	5,256	6,365	6,139	5,525	90
Italy	16,663	18,614	19,045	19,425	102
Luxembourg	395	434	445	435	98
Netherlands	12,654	13,098	13,759	13,895	101
Norway	3,554	3,843	3,790	3,870	102
Sweden	9,829	8,896	8,655	8,240	95
Switzerland	5,977	6,327	6,371	6,580	103
United Kingdom	23,251	26,481	25,874	24,845	96
Argentina 2/	10,334	11,350	10,215	10,500	103
Australia	3/ 12,516	13,285	13,414	13,890	104
New Zealand 4/	11,186	11,270	11,903	11,896	100
Total of above countries	357,139	388,202	388,914	384,875	99

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Milk for commercial use only; milk consumed on farms and milk fed not included. 3/ Excludes milk fed to livestock. 4/ Years ending June 30.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

COTTON --(Continued from Page 4)

COTTON: Acreage and production in specified countries, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1957-59 1/

Continent and country	Acreage					Production 3/				
	Average					Average				
	1935-39	1950-54	1957	1958 2/	1959 2/	1935-39	1950-54	1957	1958 2/	1959 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
NORTH AMERICA:										
El Salvador	9	63	99	131	104	5	53	161	177	125
Guatemala	--	23	43	54	38	2	19	64	60	45
Mexico	725	1,936	2,247	2,510	1,780	334	1,333	2,085	2,345	1,710
Nicaragua	9	101	182	223	160	5	87	219	218	125
United States	27,788	22,861	13,558	11,849	14,991	13,149	14,093	10,964	11,512	14,692
British West Indies	20	17	13	10	--	5	4	6	3	--
Haiti	--	39	41	41	--	22	7	5	5	--
Total 4/	28,642	25,054	16,206	14,851	17,176	13,523	15,602	13,525	14,345	16,740
EUROPE:										
Bulgaria 5/	85	120	172	169	--	35	45	67	62	--
Greece	173	219	385	402	326	77	137	290	286	271
Italy	56	82	99	89	--	21	31	38	35	--
Rumania 5/	8	122	148	35	--	2	23	18	4	--
Spain	46	168	396	417	550	10	60	165	185	250
Yugoslavia	8	34	31	32	28	3	5	15	10	16
Total 4/	377	761	1,279	1,204	1,259	148	306	605	597	656
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	5,087	5,885	5,170	5,310	5,300	3,430	5,880	6,600	6,800	6,900
ASIA:										
Aden	--	18	41	28	--	--	12	24	14	--
Iran	453	463	625	640	665	171	186	280	320	330
Iraq	53	97	160	139	--	11	27	65	45	--
Israel	--	1	12	15	17	--	1	19	22	32
Syria	85	405	638	644	575	28	231	492	443	400
Turkey	667	1,458	1,544	1,559	1,525	249	624	600	825	825
Afghanistan	--	87	175	175	--	49	55	60	65	--
Burma	428	365	295	298	--	97	91	55	65	85
China, Mainland	7,038	12,740	14,200	14,800	15,000	2,855	4,520	7,000	8,500	8,000
India	6/ 24,204	16,463	19,996	19,825	20,000	6/ 5,348	3,382	4,425	4,100	4,000
Korea 7/	564	316	190	139	--	198	77	40	35	--
Pakistan	6/	3,167	3,563	3,306	3,305	6/	1,320	1,360	1,260	1,375
Thailand	16	89	105	104	--	7	32	50	50	--
Total 4/	33,805	35,728	41,609	41,737	42,057	9,038	10,574	14,497	15,773	15,315

SOUTH AMERICA:										
Argentina	770	1,308	1,585	1,500	1,575	289	557	783	460	--
Brazil	5,562	4,680	3,700	4,000	4,600	1,956	1,655	1,350	1,400	--
Colombia	98	163	164	300	370	23	69	102	230	250
Ecuador	40	38	45	45	--	13	11	16	14	--
Paraguay	111	153	143	150	--	40	59	51	45	--
Peru	428	488	610	605	--	379	450	505	505	493
Venezuela	50	35	--	--	--	11	13	30	25	--
Total 4/	7,060	6,870	6,302	6,655	7,395	2,711	2,816	2,839	2,681	2,985
AFRICA AND OCEANIA:										
Sudan	439	614	728	887	945	248	383	225	573	625
Belgian Congo	874	863	840	855	865	172	222	205	225	230
Rhodesia-Nyasaland	86	82	24	26	--	12	13	9	13	--
Kenya	--	73	85	100	--	13	11	10	15	--
Tanganyika	--	209	400	400	450	50	55	140	143	148
Uganda	1,477	1,574	1,617	2,014	1,675	281	291	292	330	--
Egypt	1,821	1,832	1,888	1,977	1,827	1,893	1,705	1,861	2,048	2,074
Morocco	1	9	17	17	--	8/	5	10	11	--
French Equatorial Africa	390	838	895	900	900	41	135	185	185	188
French West Africa	--	--	--	--	--	28	30	57	70	--
Mozambique	--	690	745	750	--	9/ 33	148	140	185	--
Nigeria	--	463	--	--	--	36	114	200	140	--
Angola	73	124	130	127	128	13	25	34	28	35
Union of South Africa	--	66	--	--	--	2	23	28	31	--
Australia	53	8	10	15	--	11	3	3	7	--
Total 4/	6,176	7,685	8,649	9,338	8,988	2,840	3,182	3,409	4,019	4,014
World total 4/	81,147	81,983	79,215	79,095	82,175	31,690	38,360	41,475	44,215	46,610
Foreign Free World 4/	41,140	40,239	45,919	46,872	46,619	12,219	13,794	16,814	17,322	16,934
Communist countries 4/	12,219	18,883	19,738	20,374	20,565	6,322	10,473	13,697	15,381	14,984

1/ Years refer to crop years beginning August 1, in which major portion of crop was harvested. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Production in bales of 478 pounds net prior to 1946 and 480 pounds thereafter. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above and countries for which statistics are not yet available. 5/ Figures for 1943 to date are not comparable with prewar figures because of boundary changes. 6/ Pakistan included with India. 7/ South Korea only after 1941. 8/ Less than 500. 9/ Exports.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. agricultural attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research and related information.

Principal declines appear likely in Mexico, Syria, Uganda, and Central America, mainly because of smaller acreage, and in Mainland China and India because of adverse weather.

Significantly, production outside the United States is expected to decline this season for the first time since World War II. Foreign production is estimated at 31.9 million bales, 0.8 million below 1958-59. The largest decline is in Communist China and several major Free World exporting countries, while increases are likely in some of the foreign importing countries striving to meet more of their own cotton needs.

The U.S. crop of 14.7 million bales (October estimate) is up 3.2 million bales from 1958, but is near the 1948-57 average of 14.0 million. With only 0.6 million acres in the Soil Bank this season, compared to 5.0 million in 1958, and a 1.0 million-acre allotment increase for farmers who chose a lower support rate, harvested acreage is estimated at 15.0 million acres, up 27 percent from the 82-year low of 11.8 million in 1958. Yields are at a record high of 470 pounds per harvested acre this season. The larger U. S. crop this season is expected to be offset by a rise in consumption and exports.

Cotton acreage in Mexico in 1959-60 is down 0.7 million acres from last year's near-record 2.5 million, reflecting tight production credit. Production is now estimated at 1.7 million bales, compared with a record high of over 2.3 million last year. In Nicaragua, Guatemala, and El Salvador, acreage is also down sharply, mostly in marginal areas, and recent rains are likely to cut yields significantly. The North Brazil crop is about 150,000 bales larger than last year's drought-stricken crop, and plantings in South Brazil are expected to be 15 percent or more above last season, partly because of Government encouragement and some producer pessimism regarding coffee. Plantings in Argentina may be at a record this season because of higher prices received by farmers in 1958-59, and Colombia continues to expand production to meet more of its own cotton needs. Peru may harvest less in 1959-60 because of insect damage and a slight acreage cut.

Egypt's first official estimate is for a crop of nearly 2.1 million bales, second only to the 1937-38 record of 2.3 million. Good crop conditions will offset an estimated 8 percent acreage reduction from last season. Sudan's acreage is at a record high for the second successive year, and the crop could well exceed the 1956-57 record. The combination of lower acreage and late plantings in Uganda, and summer drought and lower acreage in Syria, will cut production below last year. Drought and insects also reduced Iran's prospects for a bumper crop, but Turkey and most other Near East countries expect large crops.

Acreage in Greece is down 19 percent from 1958-59 because of lower prices last season, but yield prospects are good and production is down only 5 percent. Spain has a record high acreage and production this season.

Recent floods have cut India's 1959-60 crop to about 4.0 million bales, but have been less severe in Pakistan, where an average to good crop is currently expected. The Soviet Union's harvest, now in full swing, could exceed the 1958-59 crop of 6.8 million bales as a result of good growing conditions this season. In contrast, Mainland China has had severe drought in about two-thirds of its cotton area, and yields likely will be down.

WORLD SUGAR BEET PRODUCTION DOWN

The 1959-60 world sugar beet crop is estimated at 163.6 million short tons, or 5.6 percent below the 1958-59 revised estimate of 173.3 million tons. The 1959-60 estimate is based on evaluations at the start of harvesting. The effect of the summer's drought on crops in some of the European countries is difficult to determine.

Total acreage is about 9.5 percent above last year but the drought in parts of Western Europe has reduced the yields, so that smaller production in this area has more than offset increases elsewhere.

North America: Production of sugar beets in North America is expected to reach a record high of 17.8 million tons compared with 16.5 million in 1958-59 and the 13.1-million average during 1950-51/1954-55. This increase results from good growing conditions in most areas.

The United States expects a production of 16.5 million tons or 8.9 percent above last year. About half of the producing states increased their acreage. California alone accounts for 14,900 of the total increase of 16,500 acres. Yields in all but 3 of the major producing states are estimated at a higher level than last year.

Canada's production, estimated at 5 percent below the record crop of 1958-59, partially offset the increase in the United States.

Europe: Weather was very important in European sugar beet production. Countries in the northern and southern parts of Europe had good growing conditions, but central Europe suffered from a hot dry summer.

West Germany and France are the largest European producers. Their production, as well as that of Denmark, Belgium and the United Kingdom, was seriously affected by the drought. Planted acreage was also down in Denmark, Belgium and the United Kingdom. Denmark's acreage was reduced more than any other country (92,000 acres) a result of Sweden not contracting for beets to be processed.

U.S.S.R.: The Soviet Union also was affected by drought. It is now estimated that Russian sugar beet production will be 5.0 million tons less than last year although the planted acreage is 7.3 million compared with 6.2 million in 1958.

SUGAR BEETS: Acreage and production in specified countries, average 1950-51 through 1954-55, annual 1957-58 through 1959-60

Continent and country	Acreage 1/				Production			
	Average 1950-51 through 1954-55	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 2/	Average 1950-51 through 1954-55	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:								
Canada	92	84	98	98	1,004	1,054	1,325	1,257
United States	780	878	889	906	12,070	15,505	15,183	16,538
Total	872	962	987	1,004	13,074	16,559	16,508	17,795
Europe:								
West -								
Austria	93	106	126	135	1,155	1,825	2,176	2,315
Belgium	152	154	162	157	2,479	2,740	3,122	2,100
Denmark	3/ 164	4/ 212	4/ 228	4/ 136	3/ 2,492	4/ 3,377	4/ 3,539	4/ 1,838
Finland	28	29	31	37	282	261	244	300
France	997	857	929	980	13,161	12,399	14,330	9,900
Germany, West	553	637	715	720	8,745	11,009	13,203	10,715
Iceland	63	71	84	68	723	890	878	862
Italy	508	520	613	642	6,427	6,808	8,475	8,940
Netherlands	170	159	200	230	3,123	2,964	4,275	4,190
Spain	289	252	388	360	2,687	2,519	3,508	3,800
Sweden	134	132	127	126	2,006	2,318	1,940	2,144
Switzerland	15	14	14	13	238	270	311	239
United Kingdom	419	425	414	411	5,328	5,084	6,431	6,079
Total West Europe	3,585	3,568	4,031	4,015	48,846	52,464	62,432	53,422
East -								
Bulgaria	110	156	150	150	658	1,580	977	980
Czechoslovakia	524	550	565	560	5,189	7,468	7,600	7,500
Germany, East	527	540	550	555	6,187	6,700	7,300	6,200
Hungary	282	208	268	300	2,228	2,070	2,282	3,000
Poland	770	815	885	910	6,425	7,525	9,000	8,800
Rumania	238	325	348	487	1,248	2,252	1,700	3,300
Yugoslavia	216	204	175	205	1,543	2,238	1,631	2,760
Total East Europe	2,667	2,798	2,941	3,167	23,478	29,833	30,490	32,540
Total Europe	6,252	6,366	6,972	7,182	72,324	82,297	92,922	85,962
U.S.S.R. 5/	3,565	5,300	6,200	7,300	23,200	42,000	56,000	51,000
Other Countries:								
Afghanistan	6/ 10	9	8	13	6/ 30	41	39	60
Chile	7/ 4	20	30	40	7/ 48	212	465	525
China, Mainland	99	353	445	450	628	1,700	2,700	2,800
Iran	100	106	120	125	517	802	887	950
Japan	34	70	87	99	263	776	971	1,100
Turkey	135	354	321	405	1,239	2,432	2,577	3,100
Uruguay	14	30	28	30	137	306	227	300
Pakistan	0	0	1	2	0	0	22	25
Total	396	942	1,040	1,164	2,862	6,269	7,888	8,860
Grand total	11,085	13,570	15,199	16,650	111,460	147,125	173,318	163,617

1/ Area estimates are for harvested acres unless otherwise stated. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes area and production of beets grown in Denmark and processed in Sweden. 4/ Includes area and production of beets grown in Denmark and processed in West Germany and Finland. 5/ Processed beets. 6/ Acreage for 1954 only; 4-year average production. 7/ Two-year average.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Other Countries include Communist China, whose sugar beet production is increasing. This year's Chinese acreage is estimated at 450,000 acres, and beet production at 2.8 million tons.

Pakistan produced beets on a small scale in 1958-59 for the first time. This new industrial crop in Pakistan increased in 1959-60, and prospects are for a continued growth.

LARGER WORLD COCOA CROP EXPECTED FOR 1959-60

The first estimate of the world's cocoa crop for 1959-60 is placed at 2,075 million pounds by the Foreign Agricultural Service. This would be an increase of 5.3 percent over the production of 1,970 million pounds during 1958-59.

Increased production is expected in 1959-60 for all producing continents. Favorable weather accounts for larger crops in many countries while better cultivation methods should also account for some increase.

The 1959-60 North American crop is estimated at 187.1 million pounds, compared to a 171.5 million pound crop in 1958-59. The largest rise is expected in the Dominican Republic, but small increases are expected in most of the other countries.

Favorable weather and improved management are expected to increase Costa Rica's crop this year. The cocoa farmers reportedly are spraying, fertilizing and pruning more extensively than in other recent years. Cuba is expected to have a slight increase in production, in 1959-60, as dry weather and revolutionary activities had limiting effects on the 1958-59 crop.

Prospects for the 1959-60 crop in the Dominican Republic are good. The 1958-59 crop was considerably less than expected. Precipitation in most of the producing areas is reported to have been fairly adequate. Rat and woodpecker damage continues to be a major problem, despite bounties paid for destruction. The bounty paid for woodpeckers has been doubled.

A slight increase in production is expected for 1959-60 in Mexico. Growing conditions were very favorable during 1958-59 in the principal cocoa regions. There has been a modest increase in the number of bearing trees and the trees are in good condition for the 1959-60 crop.

South American production is estimated at 563.2 million pounds for 1959-60. This would be an increase of 8.7 percent over 1958-59, with practically all of the increase expected in Brazil.

COCOA BEANS: Production in principal producing countries, averages 1935/36-1939/40, 1950/51-1954/55, annual 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 1/

Continent and country	Average 1935/39-1939/40 2/	Average 1950/51-1954/55	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:					
Costa Rica	14,356	14,289	3/ 19,000	3/ 20,000	3/ 22,000
Cuba	7,000	6,092	5,100	5,300	5,600
Dominican Republic	54,049	73,179	78,000	67,900	77,200
Grenada	8,536	6,684	4,000	5,000	5,500
Haiti	3,349	4,251	4,000	4,000	4,500
Jamaica	4,750	4,822	7,000	7,000	7,200
Mexico	2,500	22,455	30,000	33,100	34,200
Panama	10,418	3,129	4,500	4,000	4,500
Trinidad and Tobago	31,635	18,200	19,000	20,000	21,000
Other North America 4/	4,059	4,413	5,000	5,200	5,400
Total North America	140,652	157,514	175,600	171,500	187,100
South America:					
Bolivia	5/	5/	6,500	6,500	6,500
Brazil	263,980	274,703	380,000	383,000	420,000
Colombia	25,000	31,790	25,750	26,500	27,600
Ecuador	42,373	59,245	68,000	64,000	65,000
Peru	5/	5/	4,000	5,181	6,600
Venezuela	36,934	38,008	34,200	33,000	37,500
Total South America	368,287	403,746	518,450	518,181	563,200
Africa:					
Belgian Congo	2,809	5,288	10,600	10,600	11,000
Cameroun	58,350	123,190	147,700	134,040	145,500
Fernando Po and Rio Muni	25,000	37,568	50,500	46,300	48,000
French Equatorial Africa	1,871	6/	7,000	6,000	6,600
French West Africa 7/	109,937	128,055	99,200	115,000	140,000
Ghana 8/	609,363	524,897	474,300	575,000	590,000
Liberia	9/	9/	2,000	2,000	2,000
Nigeria 10/	216,318	234,821	180,000	314,000	300,000
Sao Thome and Principe	22,496	17,379	20,000	19,000	20,000
Sierra Leone	9/	9/	5,600	5,800	6,000
Togo	9/	9/	10,000	16,000	18,000
Other Africa 11/	9/ 8,154	18,840	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total Africa	1,054,298	1,090,038	1,008,900	1,245,740	1,289,100
Asia and Oceania:					
Ceylon	7,931	5,965	7,000	7,000	7,200
Indonesia	3,310	1,928	3,000	2,600	2,600
New Guinea	-	-	7,500	8,000	9,000
New Hebrides	3,916	1,742	2,000	2,500	2,500
Philippines	-	-	4,000	4,200	4,600
Western Samoa	2,326	6,203	9,000	10,000	10,000
Total Asia and Oceania	17,483	15,838	32,500	34,300	35,900
World total	1,580,720	1,667,136	1,735,450	1,969,721	2,075,300

1/ Production for most countries is on an October 1 to September 30 year except for Brazil prior to 1956-57, which is on a May 1 to April 30 basis. 2/ Export data have been used for all countries with the exception of Mexico, Cuba and Colombia. 3/ Some cocoa beans produced in Costa Rica move across the border for marketing in Nicaragua. 4/ Includes Dominica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Nicaragua, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. 5/ Not available. 6/ Included in Cameroun. 7/ Mostly Ivory Coast. 8/ Formerly Gold Coast and British Togoland. 9/ Prior to 1956-57 French Togoland, Liberia and Sierra Leone are included in other Africa. 10/ Includes British Cameroons. 11/ Includes Angola and Malgache Republic.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments. Other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

Weather has been very good in the cocoa zone of Brazil for the 1959-60 crop, with adequate rainfall and favorable temperatures. The rather late 1959 Temproao crop (included in the 1958-59 production figures) carried over into 1959-60 and thereby accounts for some of the expected increase.

Colombia's 1959-60 cocoa crop is estimated at 27.6 million pounds; slightly higher than in 1958-59. There is considerable interest in expanding production to conserve foreign exchange and to become more nearly self-sufficient.

Venezuela's 1959-60 production is expected to be 13.6 percent higher than 1958-59, and Ecuador is expected to have a slight increase. The upward trend in Peru continues, and production during the current year is expected to meet domestic needs.

African cocoa production for 1959-60 is estimated at 1,289 million pounds, compared to 1,246 million in 1958-59.

The cocoa production of the Belgian Congo is expected to be slightly higher than the previous year. Greater interest is being shown in cocoa, but much of the cocoa is still too young for production. In the last 5-years acreage has increased by 23 percent and production by one-third.

Potentialities for greater cocoa production in the Cameroun are reportedly very good. Reports indicate that the 1959-60 crop might be better in both quantity and quality than that of 1958-59. Efforts are being made in French Equatorial Africa to expand production of cocoa through financial and technical aid to the cultivators. Excellent climatic conditions and increased use of insecticides are expected to substantially increase the 1959-60 cocoa crop in French West Africa.

Growing conditions for the 1959-60 crop in Ghana are reported to have been exceptionally good. The 1959-60 crop is estimated at 590 million pounds, compared to a 1958-59 production of 575 million pounds. The rather wet spring and the regular alternation of sun and rain during the summer were ideal for flowering and growth. Nigeria is also expected to have a large crop this year, and production will probably be almost as high as the bumper crop of 1958-59.

The 1959-60 cocoa crop for Asia and Oceania is estimated at 35.9 million pounds, compared to 34.3 million in 1958-59. The largest increase is expected in New Guinea, where holdings by non-indigenous planters have been increasing both in area and number. Indonesian output remains rather stable, as there is no program to increase production, and little interest by either estate or smallholders in making new plantings. There is much promise for expanded production in Malaya. Expansion in the Philippines has been slow, and production is not expected to supply local requirements for several years to come.

WORLD COTTONSEED OUTPUT SETS RECORDS IN 1959

World cottonseed production in 1959 is estimated at a record 22.8 million short tons, up about 4 percent from 1958 and almost one-fourth above the 1950-54 average. World cottonseed output is not up as sharply as cotton production because of the large increase in the United States where the ratio of seed to lint is below that of most other producing areas.

North American production is 15 percent larger than in 1958 despite a sizable decline in every major producing country except the United States. The increase of one-fourth in U.S. production (October 1 estimate) results primarily from larger acreage, but there was also a slight increase in average yields. Production in Mexico is down about 25 percent from 1958 and is the smallest since 1953. Mexican farmers planted less cotton this year because credit was not extended to farmers following a drop in cotton prices in late 1958.

The output of cottonseed in South America probably will be up this year. Brazil's northern crop was good and a larger acreage is expected in the southern area for harvest next spring. Argentine production is expected to recover somewhat from the low level of 1958-59. Rains, floods and insect damage sharply reduced last year's crop there. Colombia's outturn exceeded the high record level set last year.

Production in Europe--accounting for less than 2 percent of the world total--will be up about 10 percent because of a record crop in Spain. A small increase is expected in the Soviet Union because of favorable weather during the growing season.

African cottonseed production changed little from last year. A record area and harvest in Sudan and an Egyptian crop which is the largest in recent years (exceeded only by the 1937-38 crop) are almost offset by a drought-reduced crop in Uganda. Little change is expected in other producing countries, but the total will be down slightly.

In Asia--the largest producing continent--cottonseed output is expected to drop about 4 percent, primarily because of a sharp decline in Communist China. Severe dry weather in a larger part of the cotton producing area probably reduced the output at least 5 percent. Production is also down slightly in India, but Pakistan's crop recovered from the low outturn of 1958.

(Table on opposite page)

WORLD RAISIN PACK LARGEST IN 16 YEARS

The 1959 world production of raisins, estimated at 584,200 short tons, is the largest since the 645,000-ton pack in 1943. There were record or above--average raisin crops in all major commercial producing countries.

COTTONSEED: Production in specified countries and the world, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1956-59

Continent and country	Year beginning August 1 1/					
	Average		1956	1957	1958 2/	1959 2/
	1935-39	1950-54				
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:						
Mexico	160	640	859	1,001	1,126	821
United States	5,554	5,808	5,407	4,609	4,798	6,095
El Salvador	2	25	66	77	85	60
Guatemala	1	10	25	34	32	24
Nicaragua	3	44	98	112	111	64
Haiti	12	4	---	---	---	---
Total 3/	5,735	6,535	6,465	5,850	6,170	7,090
South America:						
Argentina	147	284	245	399	235	---
Brazil	935	794	624	648	672	---
Colombia	12	37	55	57	123	134
Paraguay	20	30	25	26	23	---
Peru	202	240	259	270	270	263
Venezuela	6	7	11	16	13	---
Total 3/	1,330	1,400	1,225	1,425	1,345	1,490
Europe:						
Greece	39	70	119	148	146	138
Italy	11	17	20	20	19	---
Spain	5	29	107	79	89	120
Bulgaria 4/	19	24	29	36	33	---
Total 3/	75	160	295	305	300	330
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	1,640	2,820	3,265	3,170	3,265	3,310
Africa:						
Egypt	1,007	910	797	994	1,094	1,108
Sudan	132	205	329	120	306	334
Angola	7	13	16	17	14	18
Belgian Congo	87	113	122	105	115	117
French Equatorial Africa	22	69	79	94	94	96
French West Africa	16	15	27	29	36	---
Mozambique	5/ 18	75	81	71	94	---
Nigeria	19	58	69	102	71	---
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	6	7	3	5	7	---
Tanganyika	25	28	57	71	73	75
Uganda	143	148	158	149	168	---
Total 3/	1,495	1,670	1,770	1,785	2,110	2,105
Asia and Oceania:						
Iran	91	99	152	150	171	176
Iraq	6	14	19	35	24	---
Syria	15	123	227	263	237	214
Turkey	126	318	367	306	421	421
China, Mainland	1,593	2,531	3,360	3,920	4,810	4,480
Afghanistan	27	31	48	34	36	---
Burma	54	51	42	31	36	48
India	6/ 2,984	1,894	2,335	2,478	2,296	2,240
Indonesia	5	2	1	1	1	1
Korea, South	7/ 101	39	38	20	18	---
Pakistan	6/	673	714	694	643	701
Thailand	4	17	24	27	27	---
Australia	5	1	1	1	3	---
Total 3/	5,020	5,805	7,360	7,995	8,755	8,445
World total 3/	15,295	18,390	20,475	20,530	21,945	22,770

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 4/ Figures from 1950 to date are not comparable with prewar figures because of boundary changes. 5/ Exports. 6/ Padistan included with India. 7/ Total Korea.

Foreign Agricultural Service. United States figures were compiled from official records; figures for other countries were calculated from lint-production estimates.

RAISINS--(Continued from Page 14)

Stocks in the Middle East, as of September 1, 1959, were estimated at 10,000 short tons, or about the same as the previous year. Only Turkey and Iran were reported as having stocks. Turkey's carry-in decreased slightly from last year's while Iran's increased.

RAISINS: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1952-56, annual 1956-59

Country	Average 1952-56	1956	1957	1958	Forecast 1959
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Australia					
Lexias	10,100	5,500	6,200	9,400	8,600
Sultanas	63,700	45,500	70,200	77,500	75,300
Cyprus	7,100	7,700	7,600	2,000	1/
Greece	48,600	51,000	69,000	47,000	72,000
Iran	58,600	68,000	71,600	69,000	69,000
Spain	13,300	16,500	14,500	15,500	14,500
Turkey	75,000	110,000	58,000	72,000	90,000
Union of South Africa	8,800	5,700	5,800	7,700	6,300
Foreign total	285,200	309,900	302,900	300,100	342,800
United States	223,000	200,000	163,000	186,000	2/241,400
Grand total	508,200	509,900	465,900	486,100	584,200

1/ Not available; 1952-56 average used in totals. 2/ Includes official estimate of 232,000 short tons sun dried raisins and industry estimate of 9,400 tons of other types.

World raisin exporters will face stiff competition in marketing this year's large harvest. Prices of raisins in major producing countries have dropped sharply from last year's level, as shown in the following table:

RAISINS: London prices in early October 1958 and 1959 by country of origin and specified grade, landed duty-paid, ex-wharf

Country and Grade	Early October 1958	Early October 1959
	U. S. cents per lb.	U. S. cents per lb.
Australia		
5 Crown sultanas	19.8-20.0	16.5-17.1
6 Crown sultanas	20.0-20.5	17.2-17.8
Turkey		
No. 9 raisins	20.6	13.5
No. 10 raisins	21.1	14.6
Iran		
Urmias	18.1	13.8
Greece		
No. 4 raisins, bleached	20.5	13.8
United States		
Natural Thompson, select	26.2	16.2

Australia--The 1959 sultana pack was estimated at 75,300 short tons compared with 77,500 tons for the previous year. Although quantity and quality of this year's sultana pack were somewhat lower than last year, they were still above average.

Sultana opening prices for the 1959 season were well above those of a year earlier; however, a substantial reduction last August dropped the price from $376 to $325 per short ton for 5 Crown grade. The Australian Dried Fruit Board reports no further price reduction will be made for the 1959 crop this year.

Greece--The 1959 raisin pack of 72,000 short tons is nearly 53 percent more than the 47,000 ton 1958 crop. Quality-wise, Greek trade circles report this year's crop above the 1958 crop. Grower prices for the 1959 crop have been fluctuating at about the "security" level, set by the Greek Government, of 10.6 cents per pound for No. 4 grade, unbleached raisins, compared with 10.3 cents per pound last year.

Iran--The raisin pack is forecast at 69,000 short tons in 1959, the same as the 1958 harvest. Exports of Iranian raisins in the first 7 months (August 23 - March 21) of the 1958 marketing season have dropped 7,574 short tons from year-earlier exports.

The Iranian raisin industry is concerned over foreign competition and has asked for government help in bolstering exports. The Iranian Government is considering 4 possible methods of assistance: direct export subsidies, reduction of freight rates for exports, cheap bank credit for exports, or reduced export taxes.

Turkey--The 1959 raisin pack is forecast at 90,000 short tons compared with the 72,000 ton 1958 harvest. Turkish trade sources, however, are estimating the 1959 crop to be 15-20 percent greater than the above forecast. The weather was very favorable for raisin production this year. London trade sources consider the quality good.

By a decree effective August 15, the premium paid for the export of raisins was increased from 2.8 to 6.2 lira per dollar earned. This makes the effective rate on the commodity of 9 lira per dollar. Export prices have declined markedly following this announcement.

United States--The 1959 raisin pack is forecast as the largest crop since 1952. This year's pack is estimated to be 241,400 short tons; this includes an official estimate of 232,000 tons of sun-dried raisins and an industry estimate of 9,400 tons of other types.

WORLD CURRANT PACK AGAIN ABOVE AVERAGE

World production of currants during 1959 is estimated at 103,500 short tons, slightly below the 108,400 ton 1958 crop, but about 3 percent above 1952-56 average production.

DRIED CURRANTS: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1952-56, annual 1956-59

Country	Average 1952-56	1956	1957	1958	Forecast 1959
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Australia	14,700	14,900	11,800	13,200	12,600
Greece	85,000	100,000	95,000	94,000	90,000
Union of South Africa	1,000	1,100	1,000	1,200	900
Total	100,700	116,000	107,800	108,400	103,500

Australia--The 1959 currant crop had promised to be large, but turned out to be a slightly below average harvest of 12,600 short tons. The reduction in the currant pack was due mainly to the small crop harvested in Western Australia but this was nearly offset by above-average production in the Sunray district bordering Victoria and New South Wales. Consequently, the Australian currant pack did not show a great decline compared with last year.

Minimum Australian currant prices have been reduced from their high opening level to make them more competitive. Demand has been increasing for these currants, and stocks are reported very limited in early October. Prices for 4-Crown grade in early October are quoted at 14.6 cents per pound, c.i.f. U.K. port.

Greece--The all-important Greek currant production is forecast at 90,000 short tons, somewhat lower than the 94,000 tons harvested in 1958. Quality-wise, this year's crop is reportedly very good, especially in areas that normally produce the lower qualities of currants. About 80 percent of the Greek currant crop had been harvested and dried before small scattered rains fell in the northwestern Peloponnesus, damaging about 3,000 tons of currants, which will now be used for wine making.

Total currant exports during the 1958-59 marketing season were about 71,000 short tons or 1,600 tons below the 1957-58 exports. The United Kingdom normally takes two-thirds of all Greek currant exports.

Prices for the 1959 Greek currant pack, which accounts for about 87 percent of the world supply, are down from those of last year. Calamata and Vostizza are quoted in early October as 12.3 and 14.2 cents per pound, respectively, c.i.f. U. K. port, compared with 13.9 and 16.3 cents per pound respectively during the same period last year.

INCREASE IN WORLD HOG SLAUGHTER CONTINUES

Hog slaughter in the 29 countries covered by this summary is expected to increase 8 percent in 1959 as the uptrend in hog production continues. An additional increase of 3 percent is forecast for 1960. At this level slaughter in 1960 should be one-fourth more than the 1951-55 average.

There was an exceptionally large increase in Western European slaughter immediately following World War II and this gain has continued, although at a reduced rate, in more recent years. In the past 2 years, production in Canada and the United States has climbed to very high levels.

Slaughter in 1960 is expected to rise in most countries. The total for North America is expected to be up 2 percent, and Western Europe, South America and Oceania up 3 percent each. Big increases are forecast for Japan. Further increases are also expected in the U.S.S.R. but slaughter in that country is not included in this summary.

The most significant changes in world hog slaughter in 1959 are the increases in the United States (10 million head or 12 percent) and Canada (2 million head or 32 percent), and decreases in West Germany (400,000 or 2 percent), the United Kingdom (300,000 head or 3 percent) and the virtual standstill in the Netherlands.

In 1959 U. S. hog, pork and lard prices declined to the lowest levels since 1956. On the other hand, pork prices in European markets increased sharply from 1958 to 1959. This enabled North American exports of pork products to be more competitive in world markets. Canada and the United States found outlets for larger amounts of their surplus production in the United Kingdom, Germany, Netherlands, and some other European countries. The Netherlands, a principal world exporter of pork products, experienced an over-all drop in exports.

During the first 8 months of 1959 U. S. exports of pork carcass meat products totaled 45 million pounds and were 29 percent greater than a year earlier. Exports of variety meats (largely pork) totaled 57 million pounds, an increase of 43 percent. Lard exports of 372 million pounds rose 45 percent.

U. S. marketings of pork in Western Europe would have been larger except for a number of trade barriers which reduce this trade. Shipments to the United Kingdom, Italy and France (except certain variety meat items in France) are prohibited ostensibly because of dollar shortages. Imports by Switzerland and Sweden are closely controlled in order to support domestic prices. West Germany permits only very small amounts of carcass meat products from the United States, obtaining its import requirements largely from European producers. This year there has been a sharp rise in U. S. exports of pork to Cuba, the largest U. S. market. Exports to other Latin American markets have also increased but here again exports face a number of artificial barriers.

Hogs: Total number slaughtered in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1957-58, indicated 1959, and forecast 1960

Continent and country	Average 1951-55	1957	1958	Indicated 1959	Forecast 1960	Percent change:	
						1959 of 1958	1960 of 1959
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Percent
North America:							
Canada 1/	5,527	5.401	6,459	8,555	7,970	+32	- 7
Mexico	2,266	3,100	3,100	3,100	3,300	0	+ 6
United States	79,807	79,024	77,339	87,000	89,000	+12	+ 2
Cuba	1,194	1,240	1,175	1,270	1,290	+ 8	+ 2
Total	88,794	88,765	88,073	99,925	101,560	+13	+ 2
South America:							
Argentina	1,893	2,700	2,450	2,200	2,100	-10	- 5
Brazil 1/	6,227	7,167	7,500	7,900	8,300	+ 5	+ 5
Colombia 1/	770	721	797	810	850	+ 2	+ 5
Uruguay	232	234	251	250	251	0	0
Total	9,122	10,822	10,998	11,160	11,501	+ 1	+ 3
Europe:							
Austria	2,348	2,826	2,957	3,000	3,200	+ 1	+ 7
Belgium	2,124	2,464	2,439	2,680	2,600	+10	- 3
Denmark	6,346	7,803	7,961	8,600	8,800	+ 8	+ 2
France 1/	6,161	8,426	8,452	8,620	8,285	+ 2	- 4
Germany, West 2/	14,441	18,536	19,600	19,185	19,600	- 2	+ 2
Ireland	1,092	1,256	1,474	1,275	1,300	-14	+ 2
Italy	3,857	4,419	4,495	4,425	4,560	- 2	+ 3
Netherlands	3,092	4,121	4,015	4,000	4,100	0	+ 3
Norway	486	665	620	650	700	+ 5	+ 8
Portugal 3/	430	498	613	550	600	-10	+11
Spain	2,080	2,670	2,950	3,100	3,000	+ 5	- 3
Sweden	2,363	2,864	3,159	3,184	3,153	+ 1	- 1
Switzerland	1,064	1,315	1,358	1,440	1,440	+ 6	0
United Kingdom 1/	7,829	10,014	11,012	10,720	10,870	- 3	+ 1
Yugoslavia 1/	4/4,704	3,940	4,776	5,600	6,800	+17	+21
Total	58,417	71,817	75,881	77,029	79,008	+ 2	+ 3
Africa:							
Union of South Africa 5/	902	986	990	916	870	- 7	- 5
Asia:							
China Taiwan 1/	1,508	1,983	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	---	---
Japan 1/	1,477	2,673	3,127	3,800	4,560	+22	+20
Philippines	(6/)	3,306	3,328	3,497	3,637	+ 5	+ 4
Total	5,325	7,962	8,575	9,567	10,627	+12	+11
Oceania:							
Australia	1,632	1,863	2,086	2,000	2,100	- 4	+ 5
New Zealand 7/	734	750	760	870	850	+14	- 2
Total	2,366	2,613	2,846	2,870	2,950	+ 1	+ 3
Total specified countries	164,926	182,965	187,363	201,467	206,516	+ 8	+ 3

1/ Commercial slaughter only. 2/ Slaughter from domestic sources only. Includes West Berlin. 3/ Inspected slaughter only. 4/ Four-year average. 5/ Fiscal year. 6/ Estimates for years not shown included in totals. 7/ Year ending September 30.

Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches and other representatives abroad, results of office research and related information. Foreign Agricultural Service, October 1959.

A number of Latin American countries limit imports of U. S. pork and lard by means of various trade barriers.

NORTH AMERICA

North America's substantial hog slaughter increase in 1959 was accounted for by the sharp rises in Canada and the United States. This large kill in the United States was due primarily to an uptrend in the hog numbers cycle, accompanied by favorable prices and abundant feed supplies in 1958. Canada's hog kill increased sharply, due mainly to continued abundant feed supplies and high price supports. Supports were lowered somewhat in October 1959 and this action, plus the awareness of probable discontinuation of support payments to contract feeders in late 1960, should curtail the expansion in hog breeding. Mexican slaughter did not increase in 1959 and fell behind growing demands. However, the Mexicans expect to increase their slaughter in 1960 to balance production with demand.

SOUTH AMERICA

The expected decline in Argentine slaughter developed in 1959 and is expected to continue into 1960. Brazilian slaughter, which has been climbing for a number of years, rose 5 percent in 1959 and should increase about the same amount in 1960.

WESTERN EUROPE

Western European hog slaughter leveled off in 1959 and little change is expected in 1960. West Germany's pork and lard prices were low in 1958 and hog production and slaughter consequently fell during 1959, creating a shortage. Slaughter in 1960 is expected to regain 1958's level.

The Agriculture and Livestock Board of the Netherlands has been encouraging a small undersupply of hogs for slaughter in order to maintain favorable prices to producers. However, consumer organizations have been pressuring against this policy and slaughter, which fell slightly in 1959, is expected to increase a little in 1960. In the United Kingdom hog slaughter dropped 3 percent in 1959 and caused the English to seek larger imports of pork products. U. K. slaughter is expected to rise slightly in 1960, especially late in the year, but increased U. K. imports of pork and lard are still expected.

Denmark continues as the world's leading exporter of pork products. Hog slaughter in Denmark rose 8 percent in 1959 and a slight rise is expected in 1960. The heaviest slaughter is expected during the last quarter of 1959 and first quarter of 1960. French slaughter rose 2 percent in 1959, much of it due to drought-forced marketings. This has lowered prices and is expected to be a principal factor causing reduced slaughter for 1960.

Austrian slaughter remained stable in 1959 but demand increased and caused high prices. Public pressures to reduce these prices has caused a search for imports. This situation indicates a 7 percent increase in 1960 slaughter. Italian hog slaughter in 1959 continued its downward trend of recent years. However, the government is now stepping up development of the livestock industry and slaughter is expected to rise in 1960. Sweden's slaughter increased slightly in 1959 in response to increased demand on both the domestic and export markets. However, a slight drop is expected in 1960 as an increase in live hog exports is likely.

Eastern Europe

Yugoslavia, a leading pork producer in Eastern Europe sharply increased its hog slaughter in 1959 and is expected to do so again in 1960. The government is encouraging livestock production and several new meat packing plants have been built, principally to produce canned hams and other canned pork items for export. An expected record corn crop in 1959 also contributes to the likelihood of sharp increases. In several Eastern European countries, there have been several indications of reduced slaughter and pork shortages which may continue through much of 1960.

Asia

Japan's meat consumption has been rising rapidly in the last few years. A main element of this general rise has been the increased demand for and consumption of pork. Hog slaughter rose 22 percent in 1959 and is expected to rise about 20 percent in 1960.

Oceania

Australian hog slaughter dropped 4 percent in 1959 but current favorable pork prices and sufficient feed supplies indicate the 1960 slaughter will return to 1958 levels. New Zealand slaughter increased sharply in 1959 but is expected to fall slightly from this level in 1960.

The Commodity Summaries in this monthly supplementary issue of Foreign Crops and Markets are part of a series of reports on World Crop and Livestock Production and Trade which are released according to a schedule published at the beginning of each calendar year.

The country data are prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments; reports of Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad; results of office research and other information. The Summaries of Production have been approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics.

WORLD BARLEY AND OATS PRODUCTION SMALLER

World production of barley and oats in 1959 is well below the large outturn last year but still somewhat above average, according to preliminary information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Production of these grains for the current season is now forecast at 137 million short tons, 7 percent below the 1958 total but 4 percent above the 1950-54 average. Most of the reduction is in oats, though the barley estimate also shows a small reduction.

Barley production is now forecast at 3,240 million bushels, which is 20 percent above the 1950-54 average but 2 percent below the good crop last year. A record crop in Europe this year more than offset reductions in most other areas. The largest numerical reduction is in North America, where decreases in Canada and the United States brought production about 80 million bushels below last year's record outturn.

Production of oats is tentatively placed at 3,700 million bushels. This is 13 percent below the large 1958 crop and 11 percent less than the 1950-54 average. Reductions were indicated for most areas, but the bulk of the decline was in the United States, where the reduction from last year's large crop was about 350 million bushels. A small net decline is reported for Europe because of reductions in Western Europe.

Though Europe's production of the 2 grains combined is up, some increase in import demand for feed grains may develop because of the poor condition of fall pastures. The effect of the late summer drought was greatest on pastures and forage crops. As a result, feeding began abnormally early in some countries and may increase consumption of feed grains this winter. In some areas, however, increased feeding of root crops may make up part of the deficit. Despite reduced outturns of these grains in North America this year, record carryover stocks in the United States and above-average stocks in Canada provide abundant sources of supply for any increased requirements.

North America's production of these grains, even at the reduced output this year, accounts for about 30 percent of the world total, on a tonnage basis. Barley production of 646 million bushels is 11 percent less than last year, mainly because of reduced yields in the United States. Yields of 27.1 bushels per acre were somewhat less than the 31.6 bushels per acre last year and more than offset a slight increase in acreage. Canada's situation was the reverse; acreage was reduced about 1.2 million acres but higher yields partly offset the cut in acreage.

Production of oats in North America is reported at 1,505 million bushels compared with 1,829 million a year ago. The reduction was wholly in the United States where both acreage and yields were considerably smaller than in 1958. Acreage of 28.8 million acres was 3 million less than last year and yields of 37.3 were well below the record yields of 44.7 bushels a year ago. Production in Canada is estimated at 424 million bushels compared with 401 million in 1958. A small increase was reported for both acreage and yield per acre.

BARLEY: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1950-54, annual 1957-59 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959 4/	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959 4/	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	7,916	9,403	9,548	8,289	28.9	23.0	25.6	27.6	228,400	215,993	244,764	228,589
Mexico	573	593	642	642	13.2	13.2	14.7	14.3	7,554	7,810	9,415	9,190
United States	10,173	14,988	14,876	15,089	27.8	29.2	31.6	27.1	283,026	437,170	470,449	408,442
Estimated total 5/	18,660	24,980	25,070	24,020	27.8	26.5	28.9	26.9	519,000	661,000	725,000	646,000
Europe:												
Austria	363	427	427	441	36.6	42.2	36.1	41.3	13,288	18,000	15,400	18,220
Belgium	213	213	222	261	58.0	63.8	65.8	63.6	12,344	13,580	14,600	16,590
Denmark	1,390	1,712	1,781	1,871	64.4	68.7	64.1	56.3	89,450	117,580	114,180	105,360
Finland	358	545	552	569	30.5	29.3	33.8	27.1	10,904	15,980	18,670	15,440
France	2,713	4,060	4,403	4,912	32.9	41.0	40.6	46.4	89,372	166,500	178,750	228,000
Germany, West	1,733	2,155	2,179	2,352	47.5	53.4	51.1	55.7	82,320	115,025	111,300	131,000
Greece	522	496	483	484	20.0	23.5	25.4	21.4	10,424	11,660	12,250	10,340
Ireland	174	305	309	360	51.2	58.6	46.4	55.8	8,910	17,870	14,330	20,070
Italy	619	567	554	550	21.1	24.0	24.5	24.9	13,057	13,600	13,600	13,700
Netherlands	183	178	202	178	60.4	75.2	71.7	72.3	11,048	13,390	14,480	12,870
Norway	164	334	359	374	44.8	43.4	43.5	40.6	7,350	14,495	15,620	15,200
Portugal	382	383	372	361	15.1	14.2	16.1	11.3	5,780	5,430	6,000	4,070
Spain	3,903	3,784	3,706	3,706	22.8	22.0	22.0	25.4	88,830	83,130	81,620	94,160
Sweden	352	649	726	783	42.2	39.4	42.3	38.7	14,850	25,580	30,730	30,300
Switzerland	53	61	60	61	48.7	52.5	53.6	54.9	2,581	3,200	3,215	3,350
United Kingdom	2,051	2,622	2,755	3,048	48.9	52.6	53.7	58.8	100,326	137,990	147,930	179,200
Estimated total Western Europe 5/	15,190	18,520	19,120	20,340	36.9	41.8	41.6	44.2	560,000	775,000	795,000	900,000
Bulgaria	630	625	--	--	26.8	30.4	--	--	16,900	19,000	--	--
Czechoslovakia	1,556	1,651	1,653	--	33.5	37.9	33.8	--	52,100	62,500	55,800	--
Germany, East	702	795	--	--	38.2	44.0	--	--	26,800	35,000	36,750	--
Hungary	1,080	1,190	1,330	1,336	27.3	37.0	25.3	--	29,500	44,000	33,700	--
Poland	2,072	1,920	1,824	--	24.3	29.3	30.2	--	50,400	56,350	55,000	--
Rumania	1,235	754	722	--	15.8	25.5	19.7	--	19,500	19,200	14,200	--
Yugoslavia	--	1,008	964	937	--	27.5	22.4	28.0	16,600	27,740	21,590	26,230
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/	8,280	7,960	7,970	7,920	26.0	33.3	29.5	32.8	215,000	265,000	235,000	260,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/	23,470	26,480	27,090	28,260	33.0	39.3	38.0	41.0	775,000	1,040,000	1,030,000	1,160,000

U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	22,500	24,200	23,500	—	15.6	16.5	18.7	—	350,000	400,000	440,000	—
Asia:												
Cyprus	135	140	145	--	19.8	24.3	18.6	--	2,676	3,400	2,700	3,200
Iran	1,956	--	—	--	18.8	—	—	--	36,798	45,930	43,630	45,930
Iraq	2,374	3,063	2,858	2,880	14.9	19.6	15.3	11.5	35,270	59,930	43,760	33,000
Israel	175	114	128	--	16.5	29.8	19.1	—	2,880	3,400	2,450	2,450
Lebanon	40	52	30	30	19.0	20.8	7.7	6.2	760	1,080	230	185
Syria	848	1,483	1,200	--	14.5	22.3	8.8	—	12,292	33,070	10,500	10,000
Turkey	5,540	6,500	5,500	6,500	23.2	24.6	23.6	21.5	128,380	160,000	130,000	140,000
China	—	--	--	—	--	—	—	—	325,000	—	—	—
India	8,020	8,726	7,549	8,164	14.7	15.1	13.8	15.1	118,280	131,900	104,440	123,200
Pakistan	557	528	629	519	11.3	11.5	12.8	12.5	6,300	6,070	8,070	6,500
Japan	2,400	2,307	2,268	2,206	37.7	38.9	38.1	43.6	90,439	89,690	86,310	96,200
Korea, South	1,710	2,050	—	—	14.6	15.1	—	--	25,000	31,000	--	—
Estimated total 5/	41,100	44,820	42,180	43,520	19.6	19.6	19.7	18.7	805,000	880,000	830,000	815,000
Africa:												
Algeria	3,102	3,154	3,052	2,852	12.1	8.4	11.7	9.9	37,494	26,000	35,825	28,200
Egypt	128	138	141	146	38.9	43.5	43.8	44.5	4,976	6,000	6,170	6,500
Morocco 7/	4,934	2,938	4,277	4,139	14.4	7.3	13.7	12.3	71,220	21,500	58,420	51,000
Tunisia	1,295	1,800	1,775	1,950	6.9	4.7	7.3	5.6	8,920	8,500	12,950	11,000
Union of South Africa	135	--	--	--	17.4	—	—	—	2,350	700	1,060	—
Estimated total 5/	11,520	10,540	11,790	11,600	13.0	8.5	11.9	10.8	150,000	90,000	140,000	125,000
South America:												
Argentina	1,587	2,059	2,285	--	24.8	22.5	21.2	—	39,320	46,400	48,500	--
Chile	136	149	165	173	31.7	31.5	27.3	29.2	4,316	4,700	4,500	5,050
Peru	465	419	450	420	21.5	18.2	18.4	20.7	9,980	7,630	8,270	8,700
Uruguay	81	95	165	—	16.6	15.0	6.8	--	1,344	1,425	1,130	—
Estimated total 5/	2,830	3,360	3,660	3,600	22.3	20.8	20.5	20.8	63,000	70,000	75,000	75,000
Oceania:												
Australia	1,412	2,121	2,300	1,800	22.2	15.0	27.0	—	31,351	31,740	62,000	—
New Zealand	53	66	55	--	45.1	56.1	51.1	—	2,388	3,700	2,810	—
Total Oceania	1,465	2,187	2,355	1,858	23.0	16.2	27.5	21.2	33,739	35,440	64,810	39,365
Estimated world total 5/	121,540	136,570	135,640	136,560	22.2	23.2	24.4	23.7	2,695,000	3,175,000	3,305,000	3,240,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1959 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which will begin late in 1959 and end early in 1960. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production, are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Tentative unofficial production estimates. 7/ Excludes areas formerly known as Spanish Morocco and Tangier.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

OATS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1950-54, annual 1957-59 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959 4/	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959 4/	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada 5/	10,813	11,017	11,039	11,391	38.6	34.5	36.3	37.2	417,429	380,599	400,951	423,827
Mexico	206	148	247	235	18.2	20.9	25.1	26.4	3,759	3,100	6,200	6,200
United States	37,928	34,647	31,826	28,823	33.9	37.5	44.7	37.3	1,285,417	1,300,954	1,422,164	1,075,378
Estimated total 6/	48,950	45,810	43,110	40,450	34.9	36.8	42.4	37.2	1,707,000	1,685,000	1,829,000	1,505,000
Europe:												
Austria	539	454	440	403	44.8	51.6	52.2	50.7	24,156	23,440	22,950	20,450
Belgium	405	366	351	350	80.2	85.4	86.9	83.6	32,462	31,270	30,515	29,270
Denmark	647	582	502	511	90.8	93.0	89.2	77.3	58,740	54,150	44,780	39,480
Finland	1,143	1,023	1,092	1,130	47.1	47.0	50.4	41.8	53,801	48,100	55,000	47,200
France	5,596	3,973	3,674	3,714	43.3	44.7	49.4	53.0	242,298	177,700	181,670	197,000
Germany, West	2,681	2,237	2,068	2,004	67.3	68.6	72.4	67.9	180,322	153,520	149,640	136,065
Greece	365	373	356	309	26.2	34.3	32.6	33.7	9,558	12,800	11,600	10,400
Ireland	613	460	456	495	63.2	65.4	66.9	70.7	38,744	30,100	30,520	35,000
Italy	1,140	1,037	1,023	1,018	32.9	38.6	38.3	37.2	37,516	40,075	39,175	37,820
Luxembourg	52	50	—	—	50.0	—	—	—	2,602	—	—	—
Netherlands	368	394	340	309	87.5	88.2	90.4	77.3	32,210	34,760	30,720	23,890
Norway	187	150	140	128	62.7	62.3	62.6	55.5	11,726	9,350	8,760	7,110
Portugal	774	763	737	707	12.2	11.6	13.2	9.0	9,424	8,840	9,710	6,390
Spain	1,520	1,448	1,458	1,404	23.2	25.5	24.5	27.5	35,306	36,860	35,760	38,580
Sweden	1,215	1,273	1,319	1,325	47.8	45.9	48.4	41.2	58,124	58,380	63,880	54,630
Switzerland	64	47	40	37	77.3	82.6	79.3	80.0	4,946	3,880	3,170	2,960
United Kingdom	2,854	2,348	2,217	2,017	65.4	63.9	67.5	76.6	186,774	150,150	149,660	154,560
Estimated total Western Europe 6/	20,160	16,980	16,260	15,910	50.6	51.5	53.5	53.1	1,020,000	875,000	870,000	845,000
Bulgaria	397	373	--	--	27.7	33.5	—	—	11,000	12,500	—	—
Czechoslovakia	1,380	1,320	1,250	—	44.2	47.0	49.6	—	61,000	62,000	62,000	—
Germany, East	1,352	1,125	—	—	56.7	52.0	—	—	76,600	58,500	67,500	—
Hungary	355	426	428	423	31.0	42.3	30.8	--	11,000	18,000	13,200	—
Poland	4,130	4,290	4,210	—	35.8	40.8	43.5	--	148,000	175,000	183,000	—
Rumania	1,175	865	768	--	22.9	31.2	25.1	—	26,900	27,000	19,300	--
Yugoslavia	—	993	857	843	—	33.6	20.8	32.9	19,420	33,345	17,840	27,700
Estimated total Eastern Europe 6/	9,700	9,420	9,130	9,080	36.6	41.4	41.1	42.4	355,000	390,000	375,000	385,000
Estimated total all Europe 6/	29,860	26,400	25,390	24,990	46.0	47.9	49.0	49.2	1,375,000	1,265,000	1,245,000	1,230,000

U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 7/	40,000	34,600	36,000	—	20.9	23.1	24.7	—	835,000	800,000	890,000	—
Asia:												
Syria	22	—	—	—	24.3	—	—	—	535	—	—	—
Turkey	808	949	625	700	30.9	31.6	32.0	30.0	24,958	30,000	20,000	21,000
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70,000	—	—	—
Japan	209	232	222	193	47.6	55.8	60.8	58.2	9,948	12,950	13,500	11,230
Estimated total 6/	4,400	4,690	4,250	4,490	25.0	22.4	23.5	21.2	110,000	105,000	100,000	95,000
Africa:												
Algeria	428	—	—	—	20.9	—	—	—	8,940	6,200	5,500	—
Morocco 8/	140	77	68	48	28.4	18.8	22.1	17.7	3,978	1,450	1,500	850
Tunisia	59	60	—	—	18.2	—	—	—	1,074	—	—	—
Union of South Africa	365	—	—	—	15.9	—	—	—	5,800	4,700	4,300	—
Estimated total 6/	1,040	850	810	770	20.2	17.6	17.3	16.9	21,000	15,000	14,000	13,000
South America:												
Argentina	1,655	2,165	2,079	—	34.0	31.6	28.1	—	56,284	68,500	58,500	—
Chile	238	262	268	—	28.6	34.4	30.9	—	6,800	9,000	8,270	—
Uruguay	145	298	221	—	19.4	12.1	10.2	—	2,816	3,600	2,260	—
Estimated total 6/	2,090	2,790	2,640	2,640	32.1	29.7	26.5	28.4	67,000	83,000	70,000	75,000
Oceania:												
Australia	2,325	2,959	4,300	3,500	18.2	13.3	20.9	—	42,252	39,280	90,000	—
New Zealand	37	30	25	—	62.4	60.8	62.4	—	2,308	1,825	1,560	—
Total	2,362	2,989	4,325	3,530	18.9	13.8	21.2	20.0	44,560	41,105	91,560	70,625
Estimated world total 6/	128,700	118,130	116,520	113,170	32.3	33.8	36.4	32.7	4,160,000	3,995,000	4,240,000	3,700,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1959 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which will begin late in 1959 and end early in 1960. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Production and yield reported in bushels of 34 pounds. 6/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 7/ Tentative unofficial production estimates. 8/ Excludes areas formerly known as Spanish Morocco and Tangier.

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Production of these grains in Europe is much larger than in 1958 mainly because of the large increase in barley in Western Europe. This year's total is 900 million bushels compared with 795 million last year. Acreage shows an increase of over a million acres, more than half of that in France alone, and yields were 44.2 bushels per acre compared with 41.6 bushels in 1958. Drought damage was apparently much less than had been feared and yields were at an alltime high.

France produced one-fourth of the total for Western Europe. French production of 228 million bushels has been exceeded only in 1956 when large areas of damaged wheat acreage was reseeded to spring barley.

Oats production in Western Europe is estimated at 845 million bushels, slightly less than last year. Acreage was a little smaller and yields were very slightly below the large 1958 yields. The largest cut in acreage was in the United Kingdom, 2,017 million acres compared with 2,217 million last year. Yields of 76.6 bushels per acre were an alltime high.

In Eastern Europe production of both barley and oats was larger than in 1958. Barley production of 260 million bushels is above the 1958 harvest of 235 million bushels and is also well above average. Unusually favorable yields in the Danube Basin countries were responsible for the high level of production. The oats crop is estimated at 385 million bushels only a little above the 1958 harvest of 375 million bushels. Acreage was slightly smaller and yields slightly larger than last year.

In the Soviet Union the growing season was less favorable than the very good 1958 season and outturns appear to have been reduced markedly. Oats appears to have been reduced more than was the case with barley.

Slight reductions are estimated for these crops in Asia. Reductions in some countries were partially offset by gains in others. Barley production was estimated at 815 million bushels, 15 million less than in 1958. Total acreage was larger but yield smaller than last year. Total production of oats is placed at 95 million bushels, very little reduction from the 1958 total of 100 million bushels. As was the case in barley, acreage shows some increase but yields were lower.

Lower production is also estimated for Africa. Barley production of 125 million bushels compares with 140 million in 1958. Some reduction is reported for each of the former French North African countries. Those three countries account for about three-fourths of the continent's barley production. The cause of the reduction was about equally divided between smaller acreage and lower yields. Oats is not an important crop in Africa and production in 1959 is estimated at 13 million bushels.

It is early in the season for firm indications of Southern Hemisphere prospects. South America's outlook is mostly satisfactory, especially since good general rains in mid-October relieved dryness in Argentina, the principal producer of the area. Not much change is expected in acreage and weather conditions up to December will determine final yields.

The outlook is comparatively poor in Australia. Acreage is down and extended drought makes yield prospects much less favorable than last year when record outturns of these grains were harvested.

WORLD SOYBEAN PRODUCTION SECOND HIGHEST OF RECORD

World production of soybeans in 1959 is estimated at 944 million bushels, the second largest outturn of record. Although 5 percent less than last year's record harvest, this estimate is almost 40 percent larger than the 1950-54 average. This year's decline follows 5 consective years of increased world soybean production.

The estimated 50-million bushel decline from 1958 is attributed almost entirely to smaller crops in the United States and Mainland China, which normally account for almost 95 percent of world production and almost all the soybeans and soybean oil that enter world trade. Canada's crop also declined this year, but harvests in Indonesia, Japan, Brazil and Yugoslavia were larger than in 1958.

With carryin stocks at an alltime high of around 62 million bushels, U.S. supplies of soybeans during the 1959-60 marketing year (beginning October 1) are estimated at 592 million bushels or only 5 million bushels less than a year earlier. Consequently, Free World supplies will approximate last year's record.

A near-record crop of soybeans is being harvested in the United States. The October 1 estimate of 530 million bushels, though 45 million bushels (8 percent) less than the alltime high of 1958, is the second largest of record and exceeds the 1950-54 average by three-fourths. The decline from last year reflects an 8 percent drop in acreage for harvest as beans; the indicated yield is only 0.1 bushel less than last year's record high. The reduction in acreage is attributed to the sharp drop in the 1959 support price for soybeans and the revised support program for corn, together with an expansion in the Conservation Reserve Program. The decline is primarily in the "soybelt" which is also the "cornbelt", where corn acreage expanded at the expense of soybeans.

Canada's 1959 soybean crop at 5.7 million bushels (September forecast) is 14 percent smaller than last year's record but almost 40 percent larger than the 1950-54 average. The decrease from 1958 is due to a 5 percent decline in sown acreage and to less favorable growing conditions. This is the first decline in production from the preceding year since 1956. As production meets less than one-half of domestic soybean needs, Canada imports sizable quantities of beans and oil from the United States.

On the basis of tentative data, soybean production in Mainland China this year is estimated unofficially at around 350 million bushels compared with an estimated 360 million bushels last year. Acreage is believed to have increased following a sharp decline in 1958 when there was reputedly a shift to grain crops. Efforts to increase production in 1958 by means of manuring, deep plowing and irrigation probably were repeated in 1959. And, while the weather in the commercial soybean-producing areas of the Northeast was better this year than in 1958, prolonged drought is believed to have reduced yields in some important soybean-producing areas of China-proper.

(Continued on page 34; table follows)

SOYBEANS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1957-59 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Yield per acre					Production				
	Average 1935-39	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959 3/	Average 1935-39	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959 3/	Average 1935-39	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:															
Canada	4/ 10	188	256	263	251	4/ 21.3	22.4	25.4	25.3	22.9	4/ 207	4,131	6,508	6,649	5,749
United States 5/	3,042	14,747	20,826	23,752	21,968	18.1	20.3	23.2	24.2	24.1	56,167	298,422	483,715	574,413	529,793
South America:															
Argentina	---	2	4	2	---	---	13.7	13.9	14.9	---	---	30	51	22	---
Brazil	---	4/ 157	241	262	289	---	4/ 22.1	18.5	17.4	19.1	---	4/ 3,471	4,464	4,556	5,512
Europe:															
Italy	6/	2	1	1	---	4/ 12.1	22.1	27.3	28.1	---	4/ 1	34	22	21	---
Yugoslavia	5	12	15	20	25	14.9	7.3	19.7	12.6	20.8	71	90	296	254	514
Other Europe (excl. U.S.S.R.)	95	75	55	40	40						1,065	480	410	215	260
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	7/ 607	813	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7/ 5,805	---	---	---	---
Africa:															
Belgian Congo & Ruanda Urundi	---	9	15	15	15	---	7.4	9.9	9.9	9.9	---	69	147	147	147
Nigeria 8/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	250	538	123	---
Union of South Africa	---	4/ 12	---	---	---	---	6.6	---	---	---	---	76	67	---	---
Asia:															
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	7/ 1	8	15	15	---	7/ 29.0	12.9	8.9	8.6	---	7/ 37	104	136	129	110
China, Mainland	21,403	28,219	31,480	24,200	25,000	16.7	11.7	10.6	14.9	14.0	358,960	330,000	335,000	360,000	350,000
Indonesia	9/ 889	1,066	1,297	1,495	1,645	9/ 10.0	10.2	9.6	10.4	10.3	9/ 9,731	10,829	12,457	15,490	17,000
Japan	797	1,040	899	856	855	15.6	15.7	18.8	16.8	18.4	12,338	16,521	16,855	14,374	15,708
Korea, South	4/10/1,921	625	685	664	---	10.0	7.8	8.2	8.5	---	10/17,654	4,835	5,610	5,635	---
Taiwan	17	62	101	108	---	9.0	9.2	12.0	14.2	---	147	576	1,214	1,532	---
Thailand	4/ 15	54	63	50	---	4/ 15.4	13.0	16.0	15.9	---	4/ 232	700	1,009	797	---
Total excluding "Other Europe", U.S.S.R., China-Mainland and North Korea 11/	5,670	18,070	24,620	27,700	26,080						87,180	340,790	534,635	625,435	584,555
Total world 11/	29,000	47,880	57,645	53,430	52,610						463,718	681,070	879,710	995,315	944,480

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest. Southern Hemisphere crops which are harvested in the early part of the year are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested the latter part of the same year.

2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ Less than 5 years.

5/ Acreage harvested for beans.

6/ Less than 500 acres.

7/ One year only.

8/ Purchases for export. Local consumption is small.

9/ Java and Madura only.

10/ Includes North Korea.

11/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad, and related information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries, except as noted.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: World exports by countries of origin and destination, 1958-59 (year ending June 30) [1]

Destination	Exporting countries							
	United States [2]	Canada	Australia	Argentina	France	U.S.S.R.	Others	World Total
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
North America, Central America and Caribbean:								
Canada	32.8	—	.3	—	—	—	—	33.1
Mexico	5.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.1
United States	—	141.4	.3	—	—	—	—	141.7
British Honduras	6.5	.5	—	—	—	—	—	7.0
Canal Zone	.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	.4
Costa Rica	27.4	14.7	—	—	—	—	—	42.1
El Salvador	23.2	10.4	—	—	—	—	—	33.6
Guatemala	43.7	9.7	—	—	—	—	—	53.4
Honduras	17.1	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	19.3
Nicaragua	12.9	8.6	—	—	—	—	—	21.5
Panama, Republic of	20.6	8.4	—	—	—	—	—	29.0
Bahamas	.1	7.4	[3]	—	—	—	—	7.5
Barbados	4.9	8.9	—	—	—	—	—	13.8
Bermuda	.1	3.1	—	—	—	—	—	3.2
Cuba	215.8	9.7	—	—	—	—	—	225.5
Dominican Republic	14.7	19.2	—	—	—	—	—	33.9
French West Indies	—	.2	—	—	47.6	—	—	47.8
Haiti	29.0	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	31.8
Jamaica	49.0	45.6	—	—	—	—	—	94.6
Leeward & Windward Islands	4.2	28.6	—	—	—	—	—	32.8
Netherlands Antilles	10.0	4.1	—	—	—	—	—	14.1
Trinidad & Tobago	32.2	45.3	[3]	—	—	—	—	77.5
Others	—	—	—	—	24.4	—	2.8	27.2
Total	549.7	370.8	.6	—	72.0	—	2.8	995.9
South America:								
Bolivia	15.4	—	—	16.5	.8	—	—	32.7
Brazil	475.5	—	—	1,432.9	—	—	41.4	1,949.8
British Guiana	27.8	5.7	—	—	—	—	—	33.5
Chile	32.1	1.1	—	—	.3	—	—	33.5
Colombia	143.1	7.8	—	—	—	—	—	150.9
Ecuador	17.3	31.5	—	—	—	—	—	48.8
French Guiana	—	—	—	—	2.7	—	—	2.7
Paraguay	.5	—	—	55.8	—	—	—	56.3
Peru	192.4	51.5	—	80.3	—	—	11.9	336.1
Surinam	8.1	2.7	—	—	—	—	—	10.8
Venezuela	170.8	103.1	—	—	—	—	—	273.9
Total	1,083.0	203.4	—	1,585.5	3.8	—	53.3	2,929.0
Europe:								
Austria	26.1	83.2	4.1	10.7	—	11.2	61.7	197.0
Belgium-Luxembourg	131.7	316.7	—	63.9	3.2	21.3	31.8	568.6
Denmark	34.5	12.4	—	19.8	16.9	20.1	102.5	206.2
Finland	23.8	4.7	—	—	—	279.1	20.1	327.7
France	72.9	36.3	—	58.4	—	161.9	394.0	723.5
Germany, West	444.9	918.7	34.6	302.3	265.8	38.6	301.0	2,305.9
Greece	82.2	.1	[3]	—	—	—	—	82.3
Iceland	10.0	.4	—	—	—	—	—	10.4
Ireland	17.4	115.2	97.7	—	—	—	6.7	237.0
Italy	167.8	35.5	—	13.1	—	—	54.6	271.0
Netherlands	348.8	273.8	—	156.2	25.1	210.5	272.8	1,287.2
Norway	131.8	99.9	—	6.5	1.7	88.6	7.5	336.0
Portugal	12.2	1.5	[3]	—	9.9	—	6.2	29.8
Spain	—	—	—	2.7	3.0	—	.3	6.0
Sweden	60.5	.8	—	.8	.2	86.9	35.2	184.4
Switzerland	14.8	188.6	—	.3	15.5	10.0	135.9	365.1
United Kingdom	704.5	2,816.1	629.6	483.1	127.8	129.6	296.4	5,187.1
Malta	—	34.8	—	—	—	—	4.2	39.0
Others	5.0	1.0	[3]	—	—	4.2	—	10.2
Total West Europe	2,288.9	4,939.7	766.1	1,117.8	469.1	1,062.0	1,730.9	12,374.5
Bulgaria	—	—	.2	—	—	—	—	.2
Poland	255.2	147.2	—	—	—	—	—	402.7
Yugoslavia	927.4	—	—	1.0	—	199.3	—	1,127.7
U.S.S.R.	—	199.7	—	—	—	—	[3]	199.7
Total East Europe	1,182.9	346.9	.2	1.0	—	[4] 3,200.0	[3]	[4] 4,731.0
Total all Europe	3,471.8	5,286.6	766.3	1,118.8	469.1	4,262.0	1,730.9	17,105.5

WHEAT AND FLOUR: World exports by countries of origin and destination, 1958-59 (year ending June 30) 1/ (Cont'd.)

Destination	United States 2/	Canada	Australia	Argentina	France	U.S.S.R.	Others	World Total
	Exporting countries							
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
Africa:								
Algeria	42.1	—	—	33.3	56.7	5/ 115.0	—	247.1
Egypt	422.5	6.8	.5	—	2.5	407.8	569.6	1,409.7
Libya	8.0	—	—	—	2.6	—	65.7	76.3
Madeira Islands	2.9	—	—	6.9	—	—	—	9.8
Morocco	11.4	.1	—	—	27.3	—	29.8	68.6
Portuguese West Africa	.5	2.0	—	—	12.3	—	—	14.8
Sudan	.1	—	—	—	87.9	—	3.0	91.0
Tunisia	54.7	—	—	—	—	—	28.7	83.4
Canary Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	.4	.4
Angola	11.6	—	—	—	—	—	5.5	17.1
Belgian Congo	25.9	15.7	.1	—	1.6	—	1.7	45.0
British East Africa	.2	.1	28.3	—	—	—	7.8	36.4
British West Africa, n.e.c.	6.3	.4	1.2	—	1.3	—	—	9.2
French Equatorial Africa	.1	—	.9	—	151.6	—	.1	152.7
French Somaliland	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3
French West Africa	.5	—	—	—	—	—	4.2	4.7
Ghana	39.3	34.8	.3	—	—	—	—	74.4
Liberia	2.4	.4	—	—	—	—	—	2.8
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	34.7	—	—	34.7
Seychelles & Dependencies	.1	—	25.4	—	—	—	—	25.5
Nigeria & British Cameroons	58.1	4.9	3/	—	—	—	—	63.0
Rhodesia & Nyasaland	1.6	4.0	60.2	—	—	—	—	65.8
Sierra Leone	—	7.4	—	—	—	—	—	7.4
Mozambique	23.7	4.8	1.3	—	—	—	.1	29.9
Union of South Africa	40.9	187.9	40.9	—	—	—	—	269.7
Ethiopia	9.2	—	—	—	2.0	—	9.4	20.6
Cameroons (French)	.3	—	—	—	13.2	—	—	13.5
Others, unspecified	—	—	—	8.2	2.2	—	5.3	15.7
Total	763.7	269.3	159.1	48.4	395.9	522.8	731.3	2,890.5
Asia:								
Aden	4.5	—	51.8	—	—	—	7.3	63.6
Arabian Peninsula, n.e.c.	23.6	—	13.8	—	—	—	—	37.4
Bahrein	7.6	—	6.9	—	—	—	1.7	16.2
Iran	4.3	3/	6.4	—	—	—	2.8	13.5
Iraq	.1	—	29.3	—	—	5/ 30.0	—	59.4
Israel	212.0	51.5	—	—	—	—	50.9	314.4
Jordan	26.4	3/	—	—	3.0	—	58.6	88.0
Kuwait	11.8	—	17.6	—	—	—	7.2	36.6
Lebanon	125.5	22.9	—	7.9	18.3	—	202.4	377.0
Saudi Arabia	70.8	1.6	7.2	—	.5	—	4.2	84.3
Syria	.6	.1	—	—	—	—	40.0	40.7
Turkey	27.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	27.3
Yemen	—	—	.2	—	—	—	—	.2
Afghanistan	24.3	—	—	—	—	5/ 40.0	—	64.3
Burma	—	—	15.1	—	.1	—	—	15.2
Ceylon	87.5	50.2	77.3	—	—	—	28.7	243.7
Communist China	—	44.7	8.7	—	—	—	—	53.4
Formosa	182.1	.2	—	—	—	—	—	182.3
Hong Kong	24.6	19.9	68.4	—	—	—	—	112.9
India	3,331.8	290.2	37.5	—	—	—	—	3,659.5
Indonesia	—	—	47.3	—	50.9	—	18.7	116.9
Japan	940.9	1,184.4	206.8	—	—	2.1	—	2,334.2
Republic of Korea	257.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	257.9
Malaya & Singapore	4.4	12.1	188.9	—	10.6	—	21.4	237.4
Pakistan	502.2	77.4	19.7	—	—	—	.3	599.6
Philippine Republic	214.8	115.3	12.8	—	—	—	—	342.9
Portuguese Asia	.5	5.1	4.9	—	2.0	—	—	12.5
Thailand	2.2	8.4	19.6	—	—	—	.4	30.6
Vietnam, Laos & Cambodia	90.3	—	.1	—	—	—	—	90.4
Nepal	—	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	1.0
Others, unspecified	14.0	12.5	13.0	—	—	—	—	39.5
Total	6,192.0	1,897.5	853.3	7.9	85.4	72.1	444.6	9,552.8
Oceania:								
New Zealand & Dependencies	.8	—	226.8	—	—	—	—	227.6
British Pacific Islands	—	.5	18.2	—	—	—	—	18.7
French Pacific Islands	—	3/	.6	—	16.0	—	—	16.6
Others, unspecified	—	—	11.7	—	—	—	.4	12.1
Total	.8	.5	257.3	—	16.0	—	.4	275.0
Others, unspecified	4.2	148.3	17.3	36.6	13.1	—	300.7	520.2
World total	12,065.2	8,176.4	2,053.9	2,797.2	1,055.3	4/4,856.9	3,264.0	34,268.9
Equivalent, 1,000 bushels	443,320	300,431	75,468	102,780	38,776	4/178,461	119,930	1,259,166

1/ All data preliminary and subject to revision. Exports from U.S.S.R. and "Others", in part, are based on reports of imports from those sources. 2/ Includes flour not wholly of U.S. wheat, durum wheat flour and semolina, and macaroni and macaroni products. Also includes exports for relief or charity which are not included with the Bureau of the Census figures. 3/ Less than 50 metric tons. 4/ Includes an allowance for FAS estimate of Soviet exports to other East European countries. 5/ FAS estimate, based on unofficial reports.

World exports of wheat and wheat flour, average 1951-55, annual 1955-59

Country of origin	Average 1951-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58			1958-59 1/			
				Wheat	Flour	Total	Wheat	Flour	Total	
	1,000 M. T.	1,000 M. T.	1,000 M. T.	1,000 M. T.	1,000 M. T.	1,000 M. T.	1,000 M. T.	1,000 M. T.	1,000 M. T.	1,000 bu.
Major exporters:										
United States	9,108.6	9,416.9	14,948.2	8,781.6	2,156.3	10,937.9	9,838.8	2,226.4	12,065.2	443,320
Canada	8,038.4	7,862.1	7,679.8	7,517.9	1,077.5	8,595.4	7,169.2	1,007.2	8,176.4	300,431
Australia	2,668.1	2,766.7	3,416.4	1,077.1	574.5	1,651.6	1,492.1	561.8	2,053.9	75,468
Argentina	2,205.0	3,132.0	2,669.6	2,086.0	11.3	2,097.3	2,760.6	36.6	2,797.2	102,780
France	1,091.7	2,683.7	393.9	1,693.5	575.2	2,268.7	607.0	448.3	1,055.3	38,776
U.S.S.R.	1,721.7	1,016.0	4,348.0	3,932.1	—	3,932.1	2/ 4,856.9	—	2/ 4,856.9	178,461
Total	24,833.5	26,877.4	33,456.0	25,088.2	4,394.8	29,483.0	26,724.6	4,280.3	31,004.9	1,139,236
South America:										
Uruguay	189.6	496.4	330.5	213.8	9.2	223.0	3/ 23.9	—	3/ 23.9	878
Total	189.6	496.4	330.5	213.8	9.2	223.0	23.9	—	23.9	878
Eastern Europe:										
Bulgaria	84.1	1.0	12.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	11.8	—	223.0	15.0	—	15.0	3/ 57.6	—	3/ 57.6	2,116
East Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/ 14.9	—	3/ 14.9	547
Hungary	74.3	90.0	18.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poland	6.8	—	17.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rumania	137.9	2.0	—	4/	—	4/	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavia	.1	—	—	1.8	—	1.8	3/ .3	—	3/ .3	11
Total	315.0	93.0	270.1	16.8	—	16.8	72.8	—	72.8	2,674
Western Europe:										
Austria	1.4	—	.1	.2	—	.2	—	.1	.1	4
Belgium-Luxembourg	18.9	14.9	15.0	29.6	7.6	37.2	82.0	—	82.0	3,013
Cyprus	5.7	22.9	19.3	1.9	—	1.9	—	—	—	—
Denmark	17.3	11.1	12.6	2.3	1.4	3.7	—	—	—	—
Finland	7.0	.3	—	—	—	—	—	23.4	23.4	860
Greece	—	—	—	—	—	—	95.3	—	95.3	3,502
Ireland	—	—	—	19.6	—	19.6	45.7	—	45.7	1,679
Italy	10.7	81.7	637.4	546.9	319.0	865.9	666.1	219.5	885.6	32,540
Netherlands	37.9	81.4	11.8	5.2	2.5	7.7	10.3	2.5	12.8	470
Spain	11.9	25.2	12.2	58.6	168.7	227.3	5/ 69.7	5/ 453.5	5/ 523.2	19,224
Sweden	177.8	108.3	270.0	102.1	—	102.1	119.8	—	119.8	4,402
Switzerland	4/	—	9.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	19.3	21.6	30.7	1.0	16.1	17.1	—	—	—	—
West Germany	52.8	363.8	338.4	18.5	634.9	653.4	46.1	619.2	665.3	24,446
Total	360.7	731.2	1,356.9	785.9	1,150.2	1,936.1	1,135.0	1,318.2	2,453.2	90,140
Africa:										
Algeria	220.1	181.2	132.5	59.7	.3	60.0	3/ 6.8	3/ .2	3/ 7.0	257
Egypt	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/ 2.0	—	3/ 2.0	73
Morocco	82.9	238.6	112.6	37.5	—	37.5	180.1	—	180.1	6,618
Tunisia	168.6	35.1	68.6	94.6	—	94.6	3/ 103.6	3/ .1	3/ 103.7	3,810
Union of South Africa	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—
Total	471.6	454.9	313.7	191.8	.4	192.2	292.5	.3	292.8	10,758
Asia:										
Ceylon	—	—	—	—	.7	.7	—	—	—	—
Israel	—	—	—	22.0	—	22.0	10.0	—	10.0	367
Iraq	27.8	—	—	14.2	—	14.2	—	—	—	—
Hong Kong	4.4	32.5	37.7	—	37.0	37.0	—	—	—	—
Japan	92.2	26.0	14.9	—	26.0	26.0	—	18.0	18.0	661
Jordan	—	—	—	—	3.8	3.8	—	—	—	—
Lebanon	1.4	1.6	.9	1.1	.1	1.2	1.5	1.1	2.6	96
Malaya	13.6	14.1	12.6	—	14.5	14.5	—	—	—	—
Syria	157.0	2.6	271.3	377.6	11.0	388.6	68.2	1.9	70.1	2,576
Turkey	421.6	262.9	27.8	10.5	—	10.5	320.6	—	320.6	11,780
Total	718.0	339.7	365.2	425.4	93.1	518.5	400.3	21.0	421.3	15,480
Others, unspecified	353.1	—	59.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
World total	27,241.5	28,992.6	36,151.9	26,721.9	5,647.7	32,369.6	28,649.1	5,619.8	34,268.9	1,259,166
Equivalent, 1,000 bu.	1,000,095	1,065,295	1,328,355	981,861	207,517	1,189,379	1,052,674	206,492	1,259,166	

1/ All data preliminary and subject to revision. 2/ Exports from U.S.S.R. are based on import data obtained from recipient countries and an FAS estimate of exports to Eastern Europe. 3/ Export data are based on import data obtained from recipient countries. 4/ Less than 50 metric tons. 5/ Through May 1959 only.

SOYBEANS--(Continued from Page 29)

Japan's 1959 soybean crop is estimated at 15.7 million bushels, an increase of 9 percent from last year. There was little change in planted area this year; a 10-percent increase in Hokkaido was offset by decreases in other areas. However, growing conditions as of mid-August were reported below normal in Hokkaido and above normal in other districts. Domestic production supplies only about one-third of Japan's requirements. Hence, heavy imports are necessary.

The 10-percent increase expected in Indonesia's soybean acreage and production this year would give an outturn of 17 million bushels. Between 85 and 90 percent of the soybeans are produced on Java-Madura. Most of the crop is used as food. Exports are negligible.

Favorable export demand plus good weather is expected to result in a slight increase in Thailand's 1959-60 soybean production (the interplanted crop, harvested in September 1959, and the crop grown in rice paddies after the rice harvest and harvested in March 1960). Thailand exports 50,000 to 100,000 bushels of soybeans annually.

Brazil's soybean production is continuing the upward trend of recent years. Output in 1959 at 5.5 million bushels was one-fifth larger than the year before, and production in 1960 is expected to increase by an even greater proportion. Among the factors encouraging expansion are: (1) relatively high soybean prices; (2) discouraging wheat yields and prices; (3) sharply increased Government minimum guaranteed prices to growers; and (4) promotion by trade interests in the form of seed distribution and technical and financial assistance to producers. Exports from Brazil average around a million bushels annually.

Europe's relatively small soybean production is estimated as increasing sharply this year largely because the crop in Yugoslavia, now the major producer, is double the 1958 outturn.

The 1959 soybean crop in Nigeria, the only African country that produces a significant amount of soybeans, is expected to be larger than the small outturn last year when dry weather damaged the crop. The bulk of Nigeria's production is purchased by the Nigerian Marketing Boards for export.

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